

QSB  
F432  
1836







**A FEW PARTICULARS**

CONCERNING

**C H A N G - E N G,**

**THE UNITED SIAMESE BROTHERS,**

PUBLISHED UNDER THEIR OWN DIRECTION.



“ Union and Liberty, one and inseparable, now and for ever.”

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NEW YORK:



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Sam'l. Haver.

STAMISE TWIN BROTHERS .



## INTRODUCTION.

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The pamphlets concerning Chang-Eng, which have been published previous to this time, were written before the period at which they became of age, and also before they understood the English language. Under these circumstances, the present statement has been written with their knowledge, and under their supervision. Great care has been taken to render it as correct as possible, and the account of their journeyings has been brought down to the present date.

It is deemed proper to state, that the present publication is made for a two-fold purpose: in the first place, and more particularly, to correct any erroneous statements which may have occurred in previous publications; and secondly, to convey to the public some idea of the immense expanse of country which they have encompassed in the last few years. It is hoped that this pamphlet will be acceptable to those who are anxious to obtain more information concerning the Twins, than it is possible to procure from a few minutes' conversation in a crowded room; and although it would have been very easy to have increased its size, yet that would have defeated the main object of the publication, which was to give a short sketch at so low a price as to be within the reach of all their visitors.

October, 1836.



404651

ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
**SIAMESE TWIN BROTHERS.**

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THE kingdom of Siam is situated between the Chinese and Burmese empires; and Bunkok, which is the capital, is in latitude 13 N. and longitude 101 E., on the river Manaam, about 40 miles from the sea. This word, "Manaam," means "Mother of Waters," and is a term applied, in Siam, to all large rivers. In order, however, to distinguish different rivers, there is added to the word "Manaam" the name of the largest town situated on each—as, for instance, "Manaam Bunkok," "Manaam Maklong," &c. "Manaam Bunkok" is the largest river in Siam, and the city, which is on both sides of it, is a place of great resort for business as well as pleasure, particularly during the months of April and May, when the Chinese junks arrive daily. Some seasons as many as a hundred and fifty junks of the largest size arrive at Bunkok, bringing immense numbers of Chinese emigrants, and a variety of Chinese merchandise, and taking, as return cargo, raw cotton and silk, and also sugar, oil, elephants' teeth, ivory, logwood, &c.

These junks are of a very large size, and make but one voyage a year, which they always perform when the monsoon is favorable. Every junk is provided with a large gong, instead of a bell, and whenever there is an arrival or departure of a junk, it is the custom for those at anchor to show their respect by firing off crackers, and sounding their gongs. When there are a great number of vessels at anchor, the noise is quite astounding. Another very singular custom is, that a female is never allowed to make a passage in a junk; and in many cases in

which females have got on board disguised in male attire, and have afterwards been discovered, they have invariably been thrown overboard. The building of a junk is an affair of great moment, and attended with much form and great attention to "times and seasons;" the keel must be laid on a particular day, at a particular hour; and the tree which is to form the mast must also be cut at a particular time.

This superstitious adherence to particular days and hours appears very absurd in the detail, and many would be inclined to cry out—what superstition!!! what folly!!! And yet it is no worse than the twins themselves have met with in this country. On one occasion they stopped for a few hours at the house of a family of Welsh descent, in one of the charming valleys of the Alleghany mountains, in Pennsylvania, and observing all the family (including a venerable old lady, upwards of eighty years of age) very busily employed in planting potatoes during a very severe rain storm, they asked why the planters did not leave off work until the storm had ended? The old lady replied with the utmost gravity, that they were very anxious to finish the planting during the dark of the moon!!! And on another occasion, the twins enquired of a Dutchman in Ohio, why the shingles on his house presented so very rough an appearance; and the answer of the Dutchman was, that the man who put on the shingles, forgetting to look at the almanac, had done the work at the most unlucky period of the moon's age!! But to our subject.

The population of Bunkok is about half a million, and the city covers a very great extent of ground on each side of the river. The King's palace is surrounded with a wall which is about three miles in circumference. His Majesty's household consists of about three thousand individuals, of whom *seven hundred are his wives*.

The people of this country and Europe know very little about Siam, as the government only suffers Americans and Europeans to come to Bunkok, and they are not allowed to travel in the interior under any circumstances. The Chinese, on the contrary, are allowed to trade with every port, and to travel through every part of the country; in fact, at least one half the population of Siam are emigrants from China, and they have many more privileges than the natives.

The natives of Siam, as soon as they become eighteen or nineteen years of age, are compelled to work for the government three months of each year, or to pay a fine ; this applies to the men *only*. From this tax the Chinese are exempt, and are required only to pay a small sum of money, (about two dollars,) every two or three years for the support of the state.

Chang and Eng\* were born of Chinese parents, in May, 1811, at the city of Maklong, sixty miles from Bunkok. Their mother has stated that they were very small, and that she suffered no more inconvenience at their birth, than at the birth of her other children. She has had, altogether, nine children, of whom four were older, and three younger, than Chang-Eng ; but none others were twins, and only two remained alive when Chang-Eng left home—viz. one brother and one sister.

They have had very little sickness. When they were six or seven years of age, they had the small pox, and shortly afterwards the measles, in which diseases they were affected alike. Since that time they have had no serious ailment, except the fever and ague, which they had in Ohio in the year 1833, on which occasion they were both affected by the chill and the fever precisely at the same time.

In the year 1819, the Asiatic cholera raged in Siam with great mortality ; Chang-Eng escaped the disease, but it proved fatal to two of their brothers, and one sister ; indeed, this disease not only attacked the inhabitants, but also the cattle, poultry, and other living things. During the prevalence of the disease in Siam, every precaution was taken as to abstaining from crude vegetables and fruits ; but in spite of every care the number of persons who fell victims to it was so great, that the bodies were thrown into the river, from the impossibility of giving them the usual rites of burial, and the consequence was, that the water of the river, which is used by the inhabitants, was rendered putrid, and increased the mortality.

When their father died, Chang-Eng were only eight years of age, and very soon after that time they began to assist in the support of their mother, who had been left in straitened circumstances, owing to the long illness of their fa-

\* It may be observed that Eng is always on the right, and Chang on the left. Their names are pronounced as if spelt Chun and In.

ther. The first business in which they embarked was the manufacturing of cocoa-nut oil, which is such a very laborious employment that they found their strength unequal to it, and were compelled to relinquish it. They afterwards engaged in peddling, a business which is carried on in Siam, almost as extensively as in the United States, with this difference, however, that whereas the Yankee pedlar has to provide a wagon and pair of horses, the Siamese has only to procure a boat and pair of oars.

Pedlars in Siam are compelled to take out a license and pay a tax; but Chang-Eng were exempted by special favor; they say they were pretty keen at striking a bargain, and seem to think that the roving merchants of Siam are not a whit behind their brothers of Connecticut. Having become tired of peddling, they next turned their attention to the rearing of young ducks and dealing in eggs: and artificial heat being used in hatching, a great many more can be reared than by the old plan. The favorite food of ducks, in Siam, is a small shell-fish, for a supply of which Chang-Eng went a considerable distance to sea, generally twice a week, and sometimes oftener. Ever since then they have been very much attached to the sea, enjoy a voyage, and never recollect having been in the least sea-sick.

At Bunkok, ducks' eggs are a very merchantable commodity, and they are preserved in a singular manner, being first dipped in a very soft mixture of salt and clay, and afterwards covered with dry ashes: they are then as easily handled as peaches or apples, and will continue fit for food a couple of years. The twins remained in the duck and egg trade until their departure for the United States, and they left a very flourishing business to their brother.

They excited a good deal of curiosity in Siam, and many persons called at their father's house to see them, especially when they were very young. His majesty the king also, having signified a desire to see them, they went to Bunkok, and saw not only his majesty, but also his seven hundred wives; some of whom made presents to the twins, as did likewise the king. Since they left home, they have had several opportunities of hearing of their mother—the last time was in 1834, through the medium of a gentleman who was sent out in a U. S. frigate to Siam by President Jackson, to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the king, and who saw the mother of the twins, and was able to assure her of



their having been in good health when he left the United States.

This gentleman was also interrogated by the king as to whether he had heard of the twins, and whether they had been kindly treated in this part of the world ; on all which points his majesty was fully satisfied.

Chang-Eng left Siam on the 1st April, 1829, under the protection of the captain of the American ship *Sachem*, with whom an arrangement had been made by their mother and themselves, under which arrangement the twins were to come to the U. States ; but neither their mother nor they thought it likely that they would be absent longer than 18 or 20 months.

They arrived at Boston on the 16th of August following, and the twins remained in the United States until the middle of October, during which time they visited Providence, Philadelphia and New-York ; from whence they embarked for England, on board the ship *Robert Edwards*, commanded by Captain Sherburne, and were landed at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, in 27 days ; the ship was bound to London, and after having landed a great many of her passengers, she was a longer time going from Dartmouth to London, than she had been from New-York to Dartmouth ; having encountered a succession of severe gales in the British channel, and lost anchors and cables.

Having arrived in London, on the 19th of November, the twins were visited on the 24th, at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly, by a great number of medical and scientific men, some of whose names will be found annexed to a statement in the conclusion of this pamphlet.

After remaining in London seven months, they took a journey through England, stopping at Windsor, Reading, Oxford, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Bath, Bristol, Worcester, Birmingham, and Liverpool ; from thence they went to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh, Dundee and Perth : returning once more to Glasgow, they took passage to Belfast, and went thence to Dublin, travelling over the best road they have ever seen. They staid two weeks in Dublin, and then crossed to Liverpool, from which place they went to Chester, Manchester, Leeds, York, Sheffield, Birmingham, and thence to London once more. They remained in the metropolis a few weeks, and having embarked at Portsmouth, on board the *Cambria*, Captain Moore, they landed at New-York on the 4th March, 1831.

After the twins returned from England, they continued to travel under the protection of the Captain, until the 1st of June, 1832, when they became of age : up to that period the twins had derived no benefit from their exhibitions, &c. ; but since that time they have been acting altogether on their own account.

The twins have travelled very extensively throughout the United States, having visited all the states except Illinois and Missouri ; they have also been in the territory of Michigan, Upper and Lower Canada and the island of Cuba. In making the tour of the United States, they travelled in their own conveyance, which was much more pleasant for them, and enabled them not only to journey in any direction which was most agreeable to themselves, but also to stop at several places which they would not otherwise have had it in their power to visit.

During their extended tour they have visited the Falls of Niagara, and the Falls of Montmorency, near Quebec. They also visited the Natural Bridge in Virginia, which appeared to them a much more grand and solemn scene than the Falls of Niagara ; this no doubt arose from the awful stillness which prevails at the bridge, and also from the great height of the arch.

The twins are very expert in the use of a gun, and take great pleasure in hunting squirrels and birds ; in the western and southern states they had a good deal of sport, and in the state of Alabama they were lucky enough to kill a very large deer. They enjoy themselves a great deal more in the country than they can in the cities and large towns, as in the country they can put a gun on their shoulder, and wander into the woods far enough to be free from all annoyance ; whereas in a city they can only take exercise in a carriage.

In the year 1835 they went to Paris, and remained in that city several months, during which time they enjoyed themselves very much ; having seen as many of the public places as they could visit with comfort and convenience to themselves. They went twice to the Garden of Plants, in which is a splendid museum, a cabinet of comparative anatomy, containing a collection of skeletons of various animals, from the mouse to the elephant, and also a very extensive and well arranged collection of living beasts and birds, of all which the Giraffe seemed to attract most atten-

tion. They also visited the celebrated manufactory of china, at Sevres; the palace and gardens of St. Cloud; the church of the Magdalen; the royal mint; the grand opera, &c. &c.—and they drove out repeatedly in the Champs Elysees, and Bois de Boulogne.

From Paris they went to Brussels, and there they visited the palace which a few years ago belonged to the Prince of Orange. There is also at Brussels a fine park in the centre of the city, full of splendid timber; this park is only used as a place of recreation by the inhabitants, and they feel very proud of it.

A rail-road has been constructed from Brussels to Antwerp, which attracted very great attention, in consequence of its having been the first made in that part of Europe. This road is very well constructed; and one plan was observed there, which, if the various rail-road companies in the United States had adopted, it would have already prevented many horrible accidents. This plan consists in having gates at every point where the rail-road crosses a public road; and these gates are so placed that both the public road and rail-road cannot be open at the same time. At each of these points there is a watchman placed, whose duty it is to look out for the approach of the rail-road cars, and as soon as he perceives them, he opens the rail-road gates, by which the thoroughfare on the public road is stopped until the rail-road cars have passed.

From Brussels the twins went to Antwerp, which is a very strongly fortified city, and has been celebrated in former times for the number of sieges it has stood. Within a few years it has been rendered famous on account of the defence of the citadel by about 1500 Dutch troops under Baron Chasse, against a French army of more than sixty thousand, under Marshal Gerard. The Dutchmen held out for more than three weeks, and after the French had handed over the citadel to the Belgians, it was found necessary to rebuild it, so completely had it been demolished by the cannonading of the French artillery. The city of Antwerp is also famous for the number of painters who reside there, and for its museum, in which are exhibited specimens of painting, beginning with the first attempts made in the infancy of the art, and ending with the elaborate and highly finished works of living artists.

The churches here are very superb, and attract the attention of strangers in consequence of the number and ex-



cellence of the paintings with which they are ornamented. The Cathedral of Notre Dame is one of the noblest structures on the continent of Europe. It is 500 feet long, 230 feet wide, and the spire, which is remarkable for the beauty of its architecture, is nearly 500 feet in height. The twins climbed to the top of it, but the view is very uninteresting, and hardly worth the trouble of the ascent.

The number of monks, nuns, priests, friars and soldiers, in Antwerp, is so great, that a stranger would imagine they formed one half of the population. The kingdom of Belgium has a standing army of more than one hundred and thirty thousand men, although the aggregate of her population is under four millions.

Holland and Belgium having been at war subsequent to the Belgian Revolution of 1830, and no definite treaty of peace having as yet been entered into between them, both countries in consequence keep up very large standing armies, and continue prepared for a renewal of the war; and it is a very general opinion, that if the Dutch were not afraid of the interference of England and France, they would very soon regain possession of the Belgian territory. The most implacable hatred seems to exist between the two nations, which is generally attributed to the fact of the Dutch being Protestants, and the Belgians, Roman Catholics.

Previous to the Belgian revolution, Antwerp was a place of great trade, as the principal part of the Dutch East India shipping sailed to and from it, which caused a great demand for Belgian manufactures; but since the separation of the two countries, the Dutch merchants have moved their establishments to Rotterdam and Amsterdam, and Antwerp is in consequence rendered as still as a church-yard.

From Antwerp, the twins went to Rotterdam, after having encountered much annoyance and delay, owing to the vexatious police regulations between the two countries, which rendered it necessary to procure from the Dutch government a special permission to enter Holland, and also a permission from the Belgian government to leave Belgium. Having obtained the requisite papers, (as they supposed,) they started for Rotterdam; but when they reached the Belgian frontier, and showed their passport to the commanding officer, they were informed that they could not pass the boundary, as their passport had not the signature of the chief of the office of public safety, which was indispensable. It was in vain that the twins reasoned with him, stating that they had not

come into Belgium with any traitorous design, and that allowing them to pass could not possibly endanger the safety of the state ; and also stating how they had been misinformed by the passport officer at Antwerp, who assured them that their papers were all correct. But to all this the officer replied civilly, but firmly, that he could not possibly take the responsibility of letting any one pass, whose passport had not the signature of Monsieur Francois. Finally, they were obliged to go back again to Brussels, at a considerable loss of time and patience, not to say a word about the expense.

Having obtained the requisite signature, they made a fresh start, and were then in considerable perplexity, until they had ascertained whether their Dutch passport was all right ; this, fortunately, was the case, and they at length reached Rotterdam, having passed through Breda and Dortrecht.

As soon as they had alighted at the hotel at Rotterdam, a paper was put before them to be filled up and sent to the police ; the blanks having the following headings in the Dutch, French and English languages. 1st. The sir name and christian name of the traveller. 2nd. His age. 3d. His profession. 4th. Place of nativity. 5th. Usual place of abode. 6th. Whence he comes. 7th. Where he is going. 8th. To whom he is known in the place. 9th. Where he slept last night. 10th. The object of his journey. 11th How long he intends to remain ; and the 12th column is for general observations!!!

A good deal is sometimes said about Yankee curiosity, but Dutch curiosity goes a little ahead of it. Some Dutchmen, who, on being spoken to, seemed to be a little ashamed of so inquisitorial a system, defended it on the ground that many persons come into the country to act as spies, and furnish information to the Belgian government.

Rotterdam, like all other Dutch towns, has canals running through the middle of the streets, with trees on each side ; it has considerable trade to various parts of the world, and is the starting point of the steamboats which ascend the Rhine ; this, of course, makes it the resort of immense numbers of English and other travellers. There are three steamboats a week from London, and one boat from Hull, which ply regularly to Rotterdam, and during the travelling season, carry great numbers of passengers. From Rotterdam the twins went to the Hague, where the King of Holland resides, and also where the states general or Dutch parliament hold their sittings. It is a most beautiful town, and close adjoining to it, there is a charming wood about two miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide, which is used as a promenade by the

inhabitants. In this wood is a small but very neat palace, with delightful gardens; to this "palace in the wood," as it is called, the royal family go frequently during the summer, to drink tea and walk in the gardens. The twins took a ramble through the wood three or four times, and also saw the palace and its gardens. The apartments of the palace are handsome, and contain a choice collection of pictures; there is an apartment called the painted saloon, which is truly magnificent. The museum at the Hague, which they also visited, is well worthy of the attention of a stranger, containing a very extensive collection of curiosities, of which a great portion are from China and Japan. There is also a very large collection of paintings, amongst which is the celebrated cattle piece, by Paul Potter, which is considered the most perfect picture that has ever been painted. The annual fair was held at the Hague when the twins were there, and it afforded them an opportunity of seeing Dutchmen in all their glory.

From the Hague they went to Amsterdam, which is a fine, well built city, with a population exceeding 200,000, and a very extensive trade. The number of canals through the city is so great as to require three hundred bridges. In Amsterdam the bridges are built of stone, and do not admit any vessels to pass, the masts of which cannot be lowered; but at Rotterdam, on the contrary, all the canals have draw-bridges, by which means vessels of a considerable size are brought into the canals, which gives much facility, as the vessels can in many cases be brought under the windows of the warehouses.

The twins having learned that a fine American brig, the *Francia*, captain Edwards, was preparing to sail for New York, they engaged passage, and passing through the ship canal, had an opportunity of seeing that fine work. It is calculated for vessels drawing thirteen feet water, and extends from Amsterdam to the Texel, a distance of sixty-seven miles. The country through which it passes is very fertile, and being perfectly level, was well suited for the construction of such a work.

They landed at New York on the 7th of August, 1836, and were forcibly struck with the difference of bustle and business at New York, when contrasted with the quiet and stillness which prevail at Amsterdam. But there is another thing which is well calculated to show the difference of the two cities in a still stronger light; namely—the fact that in Amsterdam, with two hundred thousand inhabitants, there are only two newspapers; in New York they are almost numberless.

Having thus given a few slight sketches of the early days of the twins, and also of the countries which they have visited, it only remains to allude to the wonderful union of their bodies, which has rendered them the subject of very intense interest in every place where they have travelled.

They are united to each other by a ligature or band, about three and a half inches in length, and eight in circumference, formed at the extremity of the breast bone of each, and extending downwards to the abdomen. The upper part of the band is a strong cartilaginous substance; the lower part is soft and fleshy, and contains a tube or cavity, presumed to be about an inch and a half in circumference. Great difference of opinion exists among medical men, concerning the contents of this cavity.

On the lower edge of the band, exactly in the centre, is situated the umbilicus or navel, there being but *one* in common between them. If the band by which the bodies are connected be touched in the centre, both are equally sensible of it; but if half an inch from the centre, it is only felt by one.

The question of the probable success of an attempt to separate the twins by a surgical operation, has, naturally enough, been often discussed amongst professional men. In the United States and England, the Faculty, with very few exceptions, thought it would be attended with fatal results; whilst on the continent of Europe every medical man who had an opportunity of examining them, declared that there would be no more chance of their surviving such an operation, than of surviving the cutting off their heads. The twins can only walk in one position, but the flexibility of the cartilage is so great, that they can readily turn those shoulders outwards which are close together when they walk; indeed, it is probable, that if attention had been paid to the subject, they might have been taught to walk either way. Eng is 5 feet 2 inches in height, and Chang one inch shorter; but to obviate the inconvenience arising from this, Chang has soles to his boots sufficiently thick to raise him on a level with his brother. Although they stand so close together, yet they do not seem to be at all in each other's way, and whatever movement is made by one is responded to so immediately by the other, that it seems as if they were moved by the same impulse. They never thwart or oppose each other in any way, and it may therefore be set down as certain, that they present one of the few, if not indeed the only case, in which two persons have lived together twenty-five years, without even one little quarrel. They can run very fast for a short distance, and have some-

times walked eight or ten miles when they have had something to interest them ; they also can swim very well for a short distance.

They generally have a very good appetite, and almost invariably partake of the same food.

They have adopted the American style of dress in every thing except the hair, which is three feet in length, and is worn by them braided in the Chinese style ; in doing which, in washing, dressing, or in any other occupation, they require no assistance, each acting for himself with as perfect ease as would one individual. They appear to be as nearly as possible alike in their friendship for particular persons, and also in their preference of places ; and in their dislikes they are equally as uniform.

While in bed they are not confined to any particular position, but rest on either side, as may best suit their convenience, generally, however, with their faces towards each other. They usually sleep quite soundly, and almost invariably awake at the same moment.

They seldom speak one to the other ; but this is not very surprising, when it is recollected that they have always been placed in the same circumstances, and that their sphere of observation has been bounded by the same limits. They play chess and draughts tolerably well, but it affords them no amusement to play these games in opposition to each other. They have learned to read and write sufficiently to amuse themselves during their hours of relaxation. They can drive a carriage with perfect ease, and prefer taking exercise in a gig to any other mode of conveyance, and although they have been upset very often, yet they have never received the least hurt.

There are annexed for the satisfaction of the curious and scientific, three papers : 1st. A statement signed by the most eminent professors of surgery and medicine of London. 2d. Extracts from a paper read before the Royal Society of London, on 1st April, 1830, by George B. Bolton, Esq., who was the medical attendant of the twins in London. 3d. Extracts from a paper by Drs. Sam'l. L. Mitchill and Wm. Anderson, of New York.



EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY Nov. 24th, 1839.

**CHANG & ENG**—Two youths, born in the kingdom of Siam, whose bodies are, by a wonderful caprice of nature, united together as one, arrived in London on Thursday, Nov. 19th, and on Tuesday 24th, were submitted to the examination of the most eminent professors of Surgery and Medicine of the Metropolis, as well as some other gentlemen of scientific and literary pursuits, in order that through their report, (if favorable,) the public may be assured that the projected exhibition of these remarkable and interesting youths is in no respect deceptive; and further, that there is nothing whatever offensive to delicacy in the said exhibition.

These youths have passed their eighteenth year, are in possession of full health and extraordinary bodily strength; display all the faculties of the mind in their fullest extent; and seem in fact in every respect to enjoy a state of perfect happiness and contentment.

\* \* The Youths having been thus introduced to the British Public, were visited on that day by the following distinguished persons, among many others, who testified their entire approbation of the exhibition, and obligingly gave it the sanction of their names.

(Signed by)

HON<sup>rs</sup>. LEIGH THOMAS, President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

ASTLEY COOPER,	J. FROST,	ANTH. CARLISLE,
THOMAS COPELAND,	WILLIAM BLIZARD,	J. MACBRAIRE,
R. C. HEADINGTON,	JOSEPH H. GREEN,	J. D. BROUGHTON,
W. B. LYNN,	GEORGE LANGSTAFF,	J. HARRISON CURTIS,
B. C. BRODIE,	JAMEL LUKE,	WILLIAM CLIFT,
B. TRAVERS,	HENRY HALFORD,	JOHN ASHBURNER,
CHARLES LOCOCK,	J. M. LATHAM,	WILLIAM MANNING,
FRANCIS HAWKINS,	JOHN WEBSTER,	EDWARD STANLEY,
JAMES A. WILSON,	WM. BABINGTON,	E. H. PHILLIPS,
E. C. THOMAS,	J. A. PARIS,	HENRY HUNT,
W. REID CLANNET,	GEORGE BIRKBECK,	JOHN SCOTT, &c.

Having seen and examined the two Siamese youths, Chang and Eng, I have great pleasure in affirming they constitute a most extraordinary *Lusus Naturæ*, the first instance I have ever seen of a double living child; they being totally devoid of deception, afford a very interesting spectacle, and they are highly deserving of public patronage.

(Signed,)

JOSHUA BROOKS.

Extracts from a paper read before the Royal Society, London,  
April 1st, 1830, by G. B. Bolton, Esq.

\* \* \* \* \* "The band of union is formed in the following manner: At the lowest part of the sternum of each boy,

the ensiform cartilage is bent upwards and forwards, meeting the other in the middle of the upper part of the band, where moveable joints exist, which admit of vertical as well as lateral motion, each junction appearing to be connected by ligamentous structures. It is difficult to define precisely where the respective cartilages from each body meet, and whether a slip from one of the cartilages of the false ribs enters into the structure of these parts; but it is certain that the ensiform cartilages have assumed an extended and altered figure. The cartilaginous portion occupies the upper region of the band. The outline of the band is convex above and arched below. Under the cartilage, while they stand in their ordinary posture, are large hernial sacs, opening into each abdomen, and into which, on coughing, congenital herniæ are forced, probably in each boy formed by a transverse portion of the arch of the colon: generally, however, and under ordinary circumstances, these herniæ are not apparent. Whether there is a communication between the two abdominal cavities, or a distinct peritoneal sac, belonging to each hernia, is by no means obvious. \* \* \* \* \*

“When these herniæ protrude, their respective contents are pushed forwards as far as the middle of the band. The entire band is covered with common integument; and when the youths face each other, its length at the upper edge is two, and at the lower, not quite four inches. From above, downwards, it is three inches and a quarter, and its greatest thickness is one inch and five-eighths. In the centre of the lower part of this band, which presents a thin edge, formed only by skin and cellular substance, there is the cicatrix of a *single navel*, showing where the umbilical cord or cords had entered, and which, I have no doubt, contained two sets of vessels. Small blood vessels and nerves must of course traverse the substance of the band. \* \* \* \* \*

I have had an opportunity of examining a preparation of united female twins, now in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. The union extends from the lower part of the sternum of each twin to the navel; and there is one umbilical cord common to both. On dissection, the following appearances were observed. The umbilical vein, in its course towards the twins, is divided into two nearly equal sized branches, the division taking place about one inch and three quarters from the umbilicus; one branch passing upwards in front to the porta of the anterior liver, and the other behind to its proper liver. The number of arteries are four, two from each fœtus, and are included in the same theca with the umbilical vein as far as the body, retaining the appearance of an ordinary funis.”

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*Extracts from a paper by Drs. Sam'l. L. Mitchill and Wm. Anderson, of New York.*

\* \* \* \* \* “The ensiform cartilage at the end of each sternum is united to its fellow, and has been in part ossified, form-

ing a hard elastic upper edge to the band which connects these boys. This is convex upward and concave below, becoming the upper boundary of a canal, which is in the band that communicates with the abdominal cavities of both the youths; from which fact, the canal is necessarily lined by a continuation of the natural peritoneal membrane of the cavities, and the whole of this is covered by common integuments. At about midway in the under edge of the band, is exhibited the cicatrix of an umbilicus, showing wherein the single cord, but no doubt containing two sets of vessels, entered, for the nourishment of these two children before birth.

"Into the canal of this almost cylindrical band, there is a protrusion of the viscus from the abdomen of its respective boy, upon every effort of coughing or other exercise; and these protrusions, from their particular hardness and size, more at sometimes than others, we might suppose to be made up of any of the abdominal viscera, as intestine, liver, stomach, or spleen, as each should happen, in the various positions of their bodies, to be presented to the openings, since we believe that parts of every abdomen or pelvic viscus, excepting the kidneys, have been found from time to time to enter into the composition of hernial tumors.

"A question has arisen, which has been discussed with some warmth, whether they could be separated with safety. We think they could not; and would barely refer to the experience of Scarpa and Sir Astley Cooper, with whom might be included a host of others, quite familiar to the well-read surgeon, for a decision upon the ill-success of the operation for exomphalos. Dionis, you know, says, in relation to the operation for umbilical hernia, 'that those who have the misfortune to be afflicted with an exomphalos, should rather dispense with a shirt than a well-adapted truss;' and Acister says much about the same thing. Sir Astley Cooper has said, in the hearing of one of the writers in his public lectures more than twenty years ago, 'Gentlemen, I have operated for umbilical hernia once, and shall never do it again;' hinting at the general fatal issue of the operation then in practice, since he had cut into the peritoneal cavity at the umbilicus. Professor Scarpa, the acknowledged distinguished anatomist and surgeon, speaks of the great fatality of the usual operation for exomphalos; and recommends the one, when necessary, which has of late been in practice by Sir Astley Cooper, which consists in dividing the stricture and performing the whole operation without cutting into any part of the hernial sac, or peritoneal membrane, under which circumstances it has with Sir Astley Cooper been twice successful. Now if such an operation could be practicable, for the liberation of these boys, then it might be deemed advisable, other permissions co-operating; but since any cutting accomplishing their separation, (if our description of their connexion be correct,) would expose the peritoneal cavity, then, in that situation, it would be attended with the most dangerous consequences."

THE END.





## *The Twins have visited the following places in North America.*

MAINE.—Portland, Kennebunk, Saco.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Portsmouth, Exeter, Dover, Haverhill, Hanover.

VERMONT.—Middlebury, Castleton, Vergennes, Burlington, Montpelier, Chelsea, Woodstock, Windsor, Brattleboro', Bennington.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston, Worcester, New Bedford, Nantucket, Springfield, Northampton, Salem, Newburyport, Lowell, Andover, Dedham, Taunton, Fall River, Methuen, Haverhill.

RHODE ISLAND.—Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Slaterville.

CONNECTICUT.—Hartford, New Haven, Middletown, Norwich, N. London, Bridgeport.

NEW YORK.—City of New York, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Catskill, Hudson, Albany, Troy, Salem, Sandy Hill, Glenn's Falls, Whitehall, Plattsburg, Schenectady, Coopers-town, Hartwick, North New Berlin, South New Berlin, Norwich, Smyrna, Sherburne, Deruy-ter, Delhi, Fabius, Cazenovia, Morrisville, Log City, Hamilton, Madison, Waterville, Clinton, Utica, Syracuse, Skencatelas, Elbridge, Auburn, Seneca Falls, Waterloo, Geneva, Canandaigua, West Mendon, Rochester, Lockport, Buffalo, Westfield, Mayville, Jamestown, Ellicottville, Angelica, Hornellsville, Bath, Painted Post, Big Flats, Elmira, Horseheads, Havana, Newfield, Trumansburg, Ithaca, Homer, Cortland, Newark, Richford, Owego, Binghampton, Greene, Oxford.

NEW-JERSEY.—Newark, Morristown.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Reading, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Greencastle, Gettysburg, York, Columbia, Shippensburg, Bedford, McConnelstown, Somerset, Mount Pleasant, Greensburg, Pittsburg, Washington, Cannonsburg, Erie, Burgettstown.

OHIO.—Salem, Ashtabula, Warren, Poland, New Lisbon, Canfield, Youngstown, Wells-ville, Steubenville, St. Clairsville, Morristown, Barnesville, Washington, Cambridge, Zanesville, Gratiot, Brownsville, Newark, Granville, Utica, Mount Vernon, Gambier, Sunbury, Worthing-ton, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Miamisburg, Middletown, Hamilton, Oxford, Springdale, Reading, Cincinnati, Milford, Batavia, Williamsburg, Bethel, Felicity, Georgetown, Ripley, Lebanon, Xenia, Wilmington, Washington, Leesburg, Hillsborough, Bainbridge, Chillicothe, Circleville, Lancaster, Cleveland, Chagrin, Painesville, Elyria, Norwalk, Lower Sandusky, Hudson, Ravenna, Middlebury, Massillon, Canton, New Philadelphia, Cadiz, Piketon, Ports-mouth, West Union.

INDIANA.—New Albany, Jeffersontown.

KENTUCKY.—Maysville, Washington, Mayslick, Paris, Centerville, Georgetown, Lex-ington, Versailles, Frankfort, Shelbyville, Louisville, Bardstown, Springfield, Harrodsburg, Danville, Stanford, Lancaster, Nicholasville, Richmond, Winchester, Mount Sterling, Owings-ville, Richmond, Flemingsburgh, Carlisle, Millersburgh, Cynthiana, Augusta, Greensburg, Columbia, Glasgow, Scottsville, Bowling Green, Russellville, Elkton, Hopkinsville.

TENNESSEE.—Nashville.

ALABAMA.—Huntsville, Athens, Florence, Tusculmbia, Russellville, Lagrange, Courtland, Moulton, Decatur, Mooresville, Triana, Summerville, Elyton, Tuskaaloosa, Mobile, Claiborne, Prairie Bluff, Linden, Demopolis, Erie, Greensborough, Marion, Cahawba, Selma, Vernon, Washington, Montgomery, Wetumpka.

MISSISSIPPI.—Columbus, Vicksburg, Warrenton, Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Fay-ette, Washington, Natchez, Kingston, Woodville, Fort Adams, Pinkneyville.

LOUISIANA.—Bayou Sara, Jackson, Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, New Orleans.

GEORGIA.—Columbus, Talbotton, Macon, Clinton, Forsyth, Jackson, McDonough, Cov-ington, Monroe, Athens, Lexington, Washington, Crawfordsville, Greensboro', Eatonton, Mil-ledgeville, Sparta, Warrenton, Augusta, Savannah, Lincolnton, Columbia Court House.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Charleston, Orangeburgh, Columbia, Winnsborough, Chester-ville, Yorkville, Cheraw, Chesterfield, Lancaster, Union, Spartanburg, Greenville, Pickensville, Pendleton, Anderson, Abbeville, Willington, Edgefield, Newberry, Camden, Statesborough, Sumterville, Kingstree, Georgetown.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Charlotte, Concord, Salisbury, Lexington, Salem, Germantown, Caswell, Hillsborough, Chapel Hill, Raleigh, Averysborough, Fayetteville.

VIRGINIA.—Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Wythe Court House, New-bern, Christiansburg, Fayette, Salem, Amsterdam, Fincastle, Pattonsburg, Natural Bridge, Lexington, Fairfield, Brownstun, Greenville, Middlebrook, Staunton, Mount Sidney, Mount Crawford, Harrisonburg, New Market, Mount Jackson, Stony Creek, Woodstock, Strasburg, Middletown, Newtown, Winchester, Battletown, Charlestown, Harper's Ferry, Leesburg, Middleburg, Haymarket, Brentsville, Warrenton, Jeffersonston, Culpepper, Orange, Charlottes-ville, Nelson, New Glasgow, Lynchburgh, Campbell Court House, Pittsylvania Court House, Danville.

MARYLAND.—Baltimore, Frederick, Harger's Town, Ellicott's Mills, Rockville, Poolesville.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Washington City, Georgetown, Alexandria.

MICHIGAN.—Detroit.

LOWER CANADA.—Montreal and Quebec.

UPPER CANADA.—Amherstburg and Sandwich.

ISLAND OF CUBA.—Havana and Matanzas.







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